

Section of Text	Climate/Precipitation	Native Plants & Characteristics	Native Animals	Associated Vocabulary Terms
Tundra pg 418	-26°C to 12°C < 25 cm precipitation Cold, long winters Short summers	Grasses, sedges, mosses, small plant life that grows slowly	Caribou, musk, oxen, snow owl, arctic foxes, snowshoe hares, geese, cranes	Permafrost- A permanently frozen layer of soil under the surface
Tropical Forests pg 419	20°C to 34°C 200 - 400 cm precipitation	broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs, large plant life / moist, thin topsoil, low in nutrients	High species richness; monkeys, snakes, lizards, colorful birds, parrots, tree-dwelling beetles	Canopy- layer of treetop that shades the forest floor Epiphytes- A plant that uses another plant for support, but not for nourishment
Temperate Forests pg 419	6°C to 28°C 75 - 125 cm precipitation	broad-leaved deciduous trees and shrubs or evergreen coniferous trees	Eagles, coyote, chipmunk, deer, weasel, squirrel	Coniferous trees- Bear seeds/cones green all year Deciduous trees- shed leaves each year
Temperate Deciduous Forests pg 420	Warm winters and longer summers, receives a lot of precipitation / the precipitation is unevenly distributed throughout the year	Familiar trees include: birch, maple, oak, hickory, ash, sycamore, willow, and cottonwood	Bears, wolves, deer, foxes, raccoons, and squirrels	Temperate deciduous forests- Trees that lose all their leaves in the fall and regrow during each spring
Taiga pg 420	-10°C to 14°C 35 to 75 cm precipitation	low in nutrients; highly acidic soil / coniferous evergreen trees	moose, bears, wolves, lynx, and hares (many species hibernate each year, 6-8 months)	NONE